(18) see index, Vol. 2, 3, & 4 under Petitions, Remonstrances, Address, 1077 Representatives, Aſsemblys, Letters, Congreſs Continental, & Provincial, &c. (20) see pa. 656. (21) pa. 1206. (b) see speech 612. (22) see Letter from Agents. 700. (c) pa. 710. (d) see index, under Towns, Townships, aſsemblys, Representatives, Congreſs Continental, & Provincial, resolves, voting of the Country, &c. (e) pa. 721. (f) see index, under Speeches, & Protests. (g) see index, under petitions & addreſses.

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A DECLARATION by the REPRESENTATIVES *of the United Colonies of North-America, now met in General Congreſs at Philadelphia, ſetting forth the Cauſes and Neceſſity of their taking up Arms.*

see pa. 769

IF it was poſſible for men, who exerciſe their reaſon to believe, that the Divine Author of our exiſtence intended a part of the human race to hold an abſolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodneſs and wiſdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully reſiſtable, however ſevere and oppreſſive, the inhabitants of theſe Colonies might at leaſt require from the Parliament of Great-Britain, ſome evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common ſenſe, muſt convince all thoſe who reflect upon the ſubject, that government was inſtituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be adminiſtred for the attainment of that end. The legiſlature of Great-Britain, however ſtimulated by an inordinate paſſion for a power not only unjuſtifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very conſtitution of that kingdom, and deſperate of ſucceſs in any mode of conteſt, where regard ſhould be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deſerting thoſe, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpoſe of enſlaving theſe Colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it neceſſary for us to cloſe with their laſt appeal from Reaſon to Arms. Yet, however blinded that aſſembly may be, (1) by their intemperate rage for unlimited rule, ſo to ſlight juſtice and the opinion of mankind, we eſteem ourſelves bound by obligations of reſpect to the reſt of the world to make known the juſtice of our cauſe.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the iſland of Great-Britain, left their native land, to ſeek on theſe ſhores a reſidence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the leaſt charge to the country from which they removed, by unceaſing labour and an unconquerable ſpirit, they effected ſettlements in the diſtant and inhoſpitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians. (6) Societies or governments, veſted with perfect legiſlatures, were formed under (2) charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourſe was eſtabliſhed between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a ſhort time ſo extraordinary, as to excite aſtoniſhment. It is univerſally confeſſed, that the amazing increaſe of the wealth, ſtrength and navigation of the realm, aroſe from this ſource; (3) and the miniſter who ſo wiſely and ſucceſsfully directed the meaſures of Great-Britain in the late war, publickly declared, that theſe colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies. (5) Towards the concluſion of that war, it pleaſed our Sovereign to make a change in his counſels. From that fatal moment, the affairs of the Britiſh empire began to fall into confuſion, (4) and gradually ſliding from the ſummit of glorious proſperity to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, (5) are at length diſtracted by the convulſions, that now ſhake it to its deepeſt foundations. (4) The new miniſtry finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet ſtill contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a haſty peace, and of then ſubduing her faithful friends. (4)

Theſe devoted colonies were judged to be in ſuch a ſtate, as to preſent victories without bloodſhed, and all the eaſy emoluments of ſtatuteable plunder. The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and reſpectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous and uſeful ſervices during the war, (6) though ſo recently and amply acknowledged in the moſt honourable manner by his Majeſty, by the late King, and by Parliament, could not ſave them from the meditated innovations. Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and aſſuming a new power over them, have in the courſe of eleven years given ſuch deciſive ſpecimens of the ſpirit and conſequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquieſcence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money (7) without our conſent, though we have ever exerciſed an excluſive (8) right to diſpoſe of our own property; (2) ſtatutes have been paſſed for extending the juriſdiction of Courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty beyond their ancient limits; (9) for depriving us of the accuſtomed and ineſtimable privilege of trial by jury in (10) caſes affecting both life and property; (4) for ſuſpending the legiſlature of one of the colonies; (11) for interdicting all commerce of another; (12) and for altering (13) fundamentally the form of government eſtabliſhed by charter, (2) and ſecured by acts of its own legiſlature ſolemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of coloniſts from legal trial, and in effect, from puniſhment; (14) for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great-Britain and America, a deſpotiſm dangerous to our very exiſtence; (15) and for quartering ſoldiers upon the colonies in time of profound peace. (16) It has alſo been reſolved (17) in Parliament, that coloniſts charged with committing certain offences, ſhall be tranſported to England to be tried. see resolves of Commons, &c. pa. 436. Vol. 2

But why ſhould we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one ſtatute it is declared, that Parliament can "of right make laws to bind us in all caſes whatſoever." x What is to defend us againſt ſo enormous, ſo unlimited a power? Not a ſingle man of thoſe who aſſume it, is choſen by us; or is ſubject to our controul or influence; but on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of ſuch laws, and an American revenue, (7) if not diverted from the oſtenſible purpoſes for which it is raiſed, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion as they increaſe ours. (17) We ſaw the miſery to which ſuch deſpotiſm would reduce us. We for ten years inceſſantly and ineffectually beſieged the (18) Throne as ſupplicants; we reaſoned, we remonſtrated with parliament in the moſt mild and decent (b) language. But Adminiſtration, ſenſible that we ſhould regard theſe oppreſſive meaſures as freemen ought to do, ſent over fleets (19) and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was (d) rouſed it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A Congreſs of Delegates from the united colonies was aſſembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of laſt September. We reſolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition (20) to the King, and alſo (21) addreſſed our fellow ſubjects of Great-Britain. We have purſued every temperate, every reſpectful meaſure, we have even proceeded even to break off our commercial intercourſe (a) with our fellow ſubjects, as the laſt peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth ſhould ſupplant our attachment to Liberty.—This, we flattered ourſelves, was the ultimate ſtep of the controverſy: But ſubſequent events have ſhewn, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expreſſions againſt (b) the colonies were inſerted in his Majeſty's ſpeech; our petition, (20) though we were told it was a decent one, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it graciouſly, and to promiſe laying it before his Parliament, (22) was huddled into both Houſes amongſt a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The Lords and Commons in their addreſs, (c) in the month of February, ſaid, that "a rebellion (d) at that time actually exiſted within the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and that thoſe concerned in it, had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations (a) and engagements, entered into by his Majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other colonies; and therefore they beſought his Majeſty, that he would take the moſt effectual meaſures to inforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the ſupreme legiſlature."—— Soon after the commercial intercourſe of whole colonies, with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; (e) by another, ſeveral of them were entirely prohibited from the fiſheries in the ſeas near their coaſts, on which they always depended for their ſuſtenance; and large reinforcements of ſhips (q) and troops were immediately ſent over to General Gage.

Fruitleſs were all the entreaties, arguments and eloquence of an illuſtrious band of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Peers and Commoners, who nobly and ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the juſtice of our cauſe, to ſtay or even to mitigate the heedleſs fury with which theſe accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on. (f) Equally fruitleſs was the interference of the city of London, of Briſtol, (g) and many other reſpectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an inſidious manœuvre calculated to divide us, to eſtabliſh a perpetual auction of taxations, where colony ſhould bid againſt colony, all of them uninformed what ranſom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us at the point of the bayonet, the unknown ſums that ſhould be ſufficient to gratify, if poſſible to gratify, miniſterial rapacity, with the miſerable indulgence left to us of raiſing in our own mode the preſcribed tribute. (h) What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorſeleſs victors to conquered enemies? In our circumſtances, to accept them would be to deſerve them. (h)

Soon after the intelligence of theſe proceedings arrived on this continent, General Gage, who, in the courſe of the laſt year, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Boſton, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, (i) and ſtill occupied it as a garriſon, (k) on the 19th of April, ſent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked aſſault on the inhabitants of the ſaid province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits (m) of a great number of perſons, ſome of whom were officers and ſoldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. (m) From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, (l) where they ſet upon another party of the inhabitants of the ſame province, killing ſeveral and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people ſuddenly aſſembled to repel this cruel aggreſſion. (l) Hoſtilities thus commenced by the Britiſh troops, have been ſince proſecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation.---The inhabitants of Boſton being confined within that town by the General their Governor, and having, in order to procure their diſmiſſion, entered into a treaty with him, it was ſtipulated that the ſaid inhabitants having depoſited their arms with their own magiſtrates, ſhould have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. (n) They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligation of treaties, which even ſavage nations eſteem ſacred, the Governor ordered the arms depoſited as aforeſaid, that they might be preſerved for their owners, to be ſeized by a body of ſoldiers; detained the greateſt part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their moſt valuable effects behind. (n)

By this (n) perfidy, wives are ſeparated from their huſbands, children from their parents, the aged and ſick from their relations and friends, who wiſh to attend and comfort them; and thoſe who have been uſed to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable diſtreſs. (n)

The

(f) see index under Congreſs Continental. q see Index, under Army of the United Colonies. x see declaratory Act, pa. 524. & see List of Grievances, pa. 971. ~ see the eſsentials of that Constitution, viz, Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, petition of right, pa. 81, Bill of rights, page 1053, Vol. 2. & see index, under Army British. (1) see the Character of the parliament in the Letters called Crisis see the index (2) see our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (3) Mr. Pitts speech pa. 40, Vol. 1. (4) see England Grievances, page 632, Vol. 2. & pa. 540. & Crisis, pa. 740.

(m) pa. 732, 744. (n) 746. (h) pa. 714. (i) pa. 498. (k) pa. 573. (l) pa. 723.

(5) Mr. Pitt. (6) see Merits of the Maſsachusetts Bay, pa. 557. (7) see Tea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1 — Molaſses Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2.
(8) see American rights, pa. 1089, 1228. (9) see index, under Admiralty vice Courts of. (10) see Act against burning ships
[illegible] pa. 748, Vol. 1. (12) see port Act, pa. 479. (13) see Act, pa. 532. (14) see Act, pa. 509 [illegible]

The General further emulating his miniſterial maſters, by a proclamation♢bearing date on the 12th day of June, after venting the groſſeſt falſehoods and calumnies againſt the good people of theſe colonies, proceeds to "declare them all either by name or deſcription to be rebels and traitors, to ſuperſede the courſe of common law, and inſtead thereof to publiſh and order the uſe and exerciſe of the law martial."♢His troops✓have butchered our countrymen; have wantonly burnt Charleſtown,)beſides a conſiderable number of houſes in other places;✓our ſhips and veſſels are ſeized; the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmoſt power to ſpread deſtruction and devaſtation around him.✓

(10) see Indexes, under Gage

We have received certain intelligence, that General Carleton, the Governor of Canada, is inſtigating the people of that province, and the Indians, to fall upon us; and we have but too much reaſon to apprehend, that ſchemes have been formed to excite domeſtic enemies againſt us. In brief, a part of theſe colonies now feels, and all of them are ſure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of adminiſtration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire,)ſword,✓and famine.×—We are reduced to the alternative of chooſing an unconditional ſubmiſſion to the tyranny of irritated miniſters,×or reſiſtance by ɋforce.—The latter is our choice.✓ɋWe have counted the coſt of this conteſt,ɋand find nothing ſo dreadful as voluntary ſlavery.—Honor, juſtice, and humanity forbid us tamely to ſurrender that freedom(1)which we received from our gallant anceſtors, and which our innocent poſterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of reſigning ſucceeding generations to that wretchedneſs which inevitably awaits them, if we baſely entail hereditary bondage upon them.×

Our cauſe is juſt.×Our union is perfect.(2)Our internal reſources are great, and if neceſſary, foreign aſſiſtance is undoubtedly attainable.—We gratefully acknowledge, as ſignal inſtances of the Divine Favour towards us, that his Providence would not permit us to be called into this ſevere controverſy,×until we were grown up to our preſent ſtrength, had been previouſly exerciſed in warlike operations, and poſſeſſed of the means of defending ourſelves.—With hearts fortified with theſe animating reflections, we moſt ſolemnly, before GOD and the World, declare, that, exerting the utmoſt energy of thoſe powers, which our beneficent Creator hath graciouſly beſtowed upon us, the armsɋwe have been compelled by our enemies to aſſume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmneſs and perſeverance, employ for the preſervation×of our liberties,(1)being with one mind reſolved, to die Freemen rather than live Slaves.

Leſt this declaration ſhould diſquiet the minds of our friends and fellow ſubjects in any part of the empire, we aſſure them, that we mean not to diſſolve that union which has ſo long, and ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, and which we ſincerely wiſh to ſee reſtored.—Neceſſity has not yet driven us into that deſperate meaſure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war againſt them,—We have not raiſedɋarmies with ambitious deſigns of ſeparating from Great-Britain, and eſtabliſhing independent ſtates.—We fightɋnot for glory or for conqueſt. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable ſpectacle of a people attacked✓by unprovoked enemies,×without any imputation, or even ſuſpicion of offence. They boaſt of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than ſervitude×or death.-----

In our own native land, in defenſe of our freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late×violation of it---for the protection of our property, acquired ſolely by honeſt induſtry of our forefathers and ourſelves, againſt violence actually×offered, we have taken upɋarms. We ſhall lay them down when hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on the part of the×aggreſſors,✓and all danger of their being renewed ſhall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the ſupreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the univerſe, we moſt devoutly implore his divine goodneſs to conduct us happily through this great✓conflict,ɋto diſpoſe our adverſaries to reconciliation on reaſonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of the Congreſs,(2)

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Atteſt.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 6th, 1775.

The following Advices were extracted from the Papers brought by Capt. Derby from London, whoſe Arrival was mentioned in our laſt Week's Paper.

LONDON, May 26.

MINISTRY, it is ſaid, talk of(3)adding another dozen to the Mandamus Council at Boſton; as ſuch honours are much ſought after, and greatly ſtrengthen the hands of government there, ſuch of Mr.✓HUTCHINSON's ADDRESSERS(4)who have not recanted,(5)have been taught to expect ſuch favours long ago.

May 31. The Parliament is expected to be recalled immediately.

It is a *determined* Meaſure in Council that neither✓BLOOD nor TREASURE ſhall be ſpared to bring our American Brethren to what is *called* a ſenſe of their duty.×

Four more regiments, we hear, will be ordered forthwith to America, and a part of the militia is to be embodied.✓

Government is in ſuch contempt, they can neither get a ſeaman or recruit.

All further Diſcuſſion of American(1)and Britiſh Rights founded in Juſtice, is now at an end.—The Appeal has been made, (by our✓Troops beginning the late(6)Affray,) to God; but God and American Virtue ſeem to have declared againſt our Pretenſions.(6)

A correſpondent ſays, that the event of the(6)firſt miniſterial experiment of coercion and the✓ſword, already begins to ſtagger the wavering and undeceived Engliſhmen (for Scotchmen are out of the queſtion) horror, conſternation, and reſentment, were ſtrongly painted on the countenances of every honeſt man in London yeſterday, on the receipt of the melancholy news from America.(6)

Lord North,(9)when he received the unhappy news to government, that the Provincials had defeated(6)Gen.(10)Gage's troops,✓was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, turned pale, and did not utter a ſyllable for ſome minutes.

When the laſt advices left America, Boſton was ſurrounded by upwards of forty thouſand Provincials(7); and, at the moſt extenſive computation, the troops✓under the command of Gage,(10)did not amount to more than two thouſand five hundred. The latter however have a conſiderable advantage, for they are✓Regulars; whereas the Provincials are Militia, who fight merely for a love of liberty.×

After the Defeat(6)of the Regulars,✓when the King's✓troops had fled for ſhelter under the guns of the men(8)of war,(6)the victorious American militia ſurrounded Boſton,(7)and were about to ſet fire to the town, but the inhabitants entreated them to forbear, as it might afford barracks for the provincials.

It is imagined that by this time the King's Troops✓in America are either taken priſoners or elſe that they have been forced to flee on board the men of war,(8)as affording the only ramparts for protection.

The Captain of the veſſel who lately brought the news of the Defeat(6)of the King's forces,✓has been ſent for by the Privy Council, but he is too honeſt a man to diſſemble his ſentiments or conceal the truth.(6)

The news received from America of the diſgraceful defeat(6)of the King's Troops✓hath thrown Lord Bute's cabal into the utmoſt conſternation.(8) The woful meſſenger of this intelligence was cloſeted for two hours on Sunday evening with Lord North.

Monday died at his country ſeat near Croydon in Surrey, after two years lingering illneſs, Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; Some time ſince he reſigned his gown as Alderman of the Ward of Vintry.

The conteſt(6)with America is now began, the blood of our countrymen hath been ſhed,(6)and if the ſword of war ſhould be ſheathed without taking off the Heads of ſome of the miniſtry, then is there no ſuch thing as national ſpirit exiſting amongſt the Engliſh.

The Americans, by the late Defeat(6)of the poltroon Regulars,✓have acquired immortal honour. They were attacked,(6)unprovoked, by a party of the king's✓troops, who, to teſtify their loyalty, abuſed the provincials in language ſo groſs, that courtiers only could have adopted it. They paid, however, ſeverely for their impudence; they were not only defeated,(6)but diſgraced, and after running away, moſt manfully, they claimed, as belonging to his Majeſty, the protection of his royal navy.(6)(8)

We are deſired by the miniſtry to aſſure the public, that the late diſgraceful defeat(6)of the King's✓troops in America, was entirely owing to their not conducting themſelves as✓Regulars. Previous to the engagement, they ſhouldered their pieces on the Right ſhoulder, and ran away only to rectify their miſtake.(6)

Drafts from the different regiments of foot in Ireland are daily arriving in Cork, in order to embark for America.✓

June 1. Yeſterday Evening a Meſſenger arrived Expreſs from General(10)Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, at his Houſe in Charles-ſtreet, St. James's ſquare; his Lordſhip was at his Country Houſe at Blackheath, and the Expreſs was immediately diſpatched to him, on the Receipt of which his Lordſhip went from Blackheath to his Majeſty at Kew.

May the Scotch Projects×of 1775 meet the ſame Fate as thoſe of 1715 and 1749.✓

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and left with the Printers hereof for Sale, alſo to be ſold by Mr. JOSEPH HILLER, Watchmaker, in Salem, [Price 4s.]

An eaſy Plan of Diſcipline for a MILITIA.

By TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.

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Chap. VI. Of evolutions or manœuvres.
Art. I. Simple evolutions.
Art. II. Manœuvres for a battalion of infantry upon fixed principles; being the moſt uſeful of Young's Manœuvres, that are adapted to the American ſervice, and which alone he judges to be neceſſary.
Art. III. Obſervations.
Art. IV. Extracts from the Orders of the late General Wolfe.

The methods of performing the evolutions or manœuvres, wheelings, &c. are exhibited in 14 Octavo copper-plate prints.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of JEREMIAH LEE, late of Marblehead, in the County of Eſſex, Eſquire, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to MARTHA LEE and JOSEPH LEE of Marblehead, or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury-Port, Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators of ſaid Eſtate, or to their Attorney, Mr. STEPHEN SEWALL, now reſiding in Marblehead. All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators, or to their Attorney.

Marblehead, July 1, 1775. (3m.)

To be ſold for Caſh only,

A few Hogſheads of Weſt India Rum, and a few Barrels of Sugar, ſtored at Andover.
New-England Rum, Moloſſes, Sugar, Liſbon Salt, Chalk, Spaniſh Iron, and Whalebone, ſtored at Newbury-Port.
Alſo a handſome PHÆTON, and a ſerviceable Pair of black HORSES.
Inquire of JOSEPH LEE of Marblehead, or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury Port.

Marblehead, July 19 1775.

LOST, ſometime laſt Month, between Cambridge Bridge and Little-Cambridge, a Silver Watch Seal, with the Letters J R engraved thereon. Any Perſon who may have found the ſame, are deſired to leave it with the Printers hereof, and they ſhall receive the Weight of the Silver as a Reward.

Four Dollars Reward.

TAKEN out of my Shop in Roxbury Street, about four Weeks paſt, a Silver Watch, ſuppoſed to be taken by ſome Perſon in the Army. Said Watch had a Steel Chain and Steel-jointed Key, and green triangular Glaſs Seal. Any Perſon that will give Intelligence of ſaid Watch, ſo that the Owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward from BENJ. WILLARD, at his Shop near the Punch-Bowl in Brookline.

N. B. Thoſe who left their Watches with ſaid Willard to be repaired, when in Roxbury Street, may have them at his Shop near the Punch-Bowl in Brookline.

STrayed or ſtolen from Proſpect Hill, on Wedneſday the 12th Inſtant, or the Evening preceding, a cheſnut coloured MARE, about 14 Hands 3 Inches high paces all, and carries a good Tail, has a white Noſe, was ſhod round, her Footlocks were lately trimmed.---Whoever will give Information where ſhe may be found, ſo that the Owner may have her again, or will deliver her to Meſſrs. Wilde & Church, Poſt Riders from Cambridge to Deerfield, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by DAVID DICKINSON,

Cambridge, July 25 1775. of Deerfield.

Colony of RHODE ISLAND, *&c.*

PUrſuant to an Order of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of John Ruſſell, of North Providence, in the Colony aforeſaid, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the Third Monday in Auguſt next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors," ſhould not be granted.

Providence, July 17, 1775. HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

♢ see proclamation, pa. 750. ✓ see index, under Army ~~of the United Co~~ British.) see pa. 754 × see List of Grievances, pa. 971. ɋ see index, under Army of the United ~~States~~ Colonies. (1) see list of American rights, pa. 1089–1228. (2) see index, under Congress Continental. (3) see the list, pa. 549, 554. (4) see index, under addresses. (5) see index, under recantations, &c. (6) see pa. 723, &c (7) see pa. 723 (8) see index [illegible]
[illegible] Bute. & [illegible]

r (4) see index, under Burgoyne

LONDON, May 27.

His MAJESTY made the following SPEECH from the Throne, to both Houſes, Friday the 26th May, 1775.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot, in juſtice to you, forbear to expreſs my entire ſatisfaction in your conduct during the courſe of this important ſeſſion.

You have maintained, with a firm and ſteady reſolution, the rights of my crown and the authority of Parliament; which I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable—You have protected and promoted the Commercial Intereſts of my kingdom; and you have at the ſame time, given convincing proofs of your readineſs (as far as the conſtitution will allow you) to gratify the wiſhes, and remove the apprehenſions of my ſubjects in America; and I am perſuaded, that the moſt ſalutary effects muſt, in the end, reſult from the meaſures formed and conducted on ſuch principles.

The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the Queen; and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that as well from the general diſpoſitions of other powers, as from the ſolemn aſſurances which I have received, I have great reaſon to expect the continuance of peace: Nothing on my part, conſiſtent with the maintenance of the honour and intereſt of my kingdoms, ſhall be wanting to ſecure the public tranquility.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It gives me much concern, that the unhappy diſturbances in ſome of my colonies, have obliged me to propoſe to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces. I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the cheerfulneſs and public ſpirit with which you have granted the ſupplies for the ſeveral ſervices of the current year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to deſire of you, but to uſe your beſt endeavours to preſerve and to cultivate, in your ſeveral counties, the ſame regard for public order, and the ſame diſcernment of their true intereſts, which have in theſe times diſtinguiſhed the character of my faithful and beloved people, and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home and reſpected abroad.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Thurſday 27th July next.

May 23 A treaty of marriage is ſaid to be on foot between the Hon. Mr. Hutchinſon, late Lieut. Governor of Boſton, in New-England, and the right Hon. Lady Dowager Townſhead, mother to the preſent Viſcount Townſhend, of Portmant ſquare. see index, under Hutchinson

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NEW-YORK, July 20.

Capt. Alexander from Almeria, in Spain, informs that the latter end of May, ſeveral of the Spaniſh fleet put in there to water and ſailed again the 27th; from them he learned that the fleet from Cadiz was to go to Carthagena, and from thence to Alicant Bay, where the whole fleet were to rendezvous on the 10th of June; that when met, they would conſiſt of between 7 and 800 ſail of tranſports, a few ſhips of the line, and ſeveral bomb veſſels; that they had with them every thing for carrying on a ſiege, even to the hewn ſtones to build forts with, and that their deſtination was ſaid to be againſt the Moors.

For theſe few days paſt, a Report has circulated in Town, reſpecting the Mohawk Indians, who, it is ſaid, have thrown off their Connection with Col. Guy Johnſon, and engaged to ſupport the Meaſures of the Continental Congreſs. We muſt defer inſerting a more circumſtantial Account of that Affair, until it be properly confirmed.

HARTFORD, July 25.

Laſt Wedneſday Afternoon Maj. Skeene came to Town from Philadelphia, and in the evening he, with his Son who has been ſome time paſt in this Place, took leave of the Town without Liberty. We hear they have taken a Houſe in Middletown, near the Water Side. As the Major appears to be an inveterate Enemy to US, and will doubtleſs watch every Opportunity to make his Eſcape, it is hoped our Friends in that Place will keep a watchful Eye over him.

Laſt Week one Heron who was ſent under Guard from Philadelphia, was brought to this Town and committed to cloſe Confinement in the common Goal for aſſiſting the Captain of the Ship in which Maj. Skeene came Paſſenger, in making his Eſcape. [*It is a pity he was not ſentenced to New Gate, as a Place more equal to his Merit and Dignity.*]

CAMBRIDGE, July 27.

The Parliament of Great-Britain was prorogued on Friday the 26th of May, to this Day.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 1, 1775. (2)

"The intelligence by Capt. D. of the defeat of G. Gage's men under Lord P. by the Americans, on the 19th of April laſt, has given very general pleaſure here, as the news-papers will teſtify. 'Tis not with certainty that one can ſpeak of the diſpoſition of people in England with reſpect to the conteſt with America; though we are clear that the friends of America increaſe every day, particularly ſince the above intelligence.

"It is believed the miniſters have not as yet formed any plans in conſequence of the action of April 19. (2) They are in total confuſion and conſternation, and wait for G. Gage's diſpatches by the ——, Capt. Brown. The talk of the day is that more troops and ſhips are to be ſent immediately; but this it is thought cannot be done without calling the parliament to raiſe more money; if it ſhould be attempted, much diſturbance may be expected in England."

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight embarked from Dorcheſter-Neck, Col. Greaton, with 96 Men in ten Whale-Boats, for Long Iſland, in order to remove from thence ſome Stock and Hay. On his Way he was fired upon by the Men of War lying near ſaid Iſland, but notwithſtanding the very heavy fire from the Ships, he proceeded, when not finding any Stock on the Iſland, he fired the Barns, in which was a Quantity of Hay, he not being able to remove it; as he perceiv'd ſeveral Barges, Cutters, and an arm'd Schooner coming upon him, having executed his Deſigns, ſo far as to deprive our Enemy of the Advantage they might receive from the Hay, &c. which he deſtroyed, he retreated; and when on board, he found himſelf again beſet by the Savage Enemy, who perhaps would have taken ſome of the hindermoſt Boats, had it not been for the good Conduct of the Commander, and a Party from Squantum, poſted on the ſhore, who by a warm fire drove off the Enemy; they killed one of our Men on the ſhore, and it is aſſerted by one in a Boat that there were two of the Enemy killed. The Houſe catched fire from the Barns and was conſumed.

Since our laſt Major Voſe and Major Loring have returned from Nantaſket, and brought off about 1000 Buſhels of Barley, which they cut.—After they had ſecured the Barley and Straw, they went and burnt the Light-Houſe, took three Boats with four Men belonging to Boſton, which were a Fiſhing, brought off three Caſks of Oil, and about 50lb. Powder from the Light-Houſe; they then burnt the Barn and Hay upon the Brewſters. Notwithſtanding an almoſt inceſſant Fire from the Men of War and Tenders, we had only two Men ſlightly wounded.

We hear from Malden, that the Rev. Mr. Thacher, a few Sabbaths ſince, baptized his Son by the Name of JOSEPH WARREN.

Major General Lee has appointed William Palfrey, Eſq; late of Boſton, to be one of his Aids de Camp.

Mr. Jonathan Haſtings, jun. has been, by proper Authority, appointed Poſtmaſter for this Town, in the Room of Mr. James Winthrop, who reſigned. see index, under Post office

Laſt Tueſday came to Town from Philadelphia, and joined the Army of the United Colonies, a Company of 106 Rifle Men. Many Hundreds more are daily expected. The following Paragraph, from one of the laſt Philadelphia Papers, will give the Public an Idea of their peculiar Skill as Markſmen.

"A correſpondent informs us that one of the gentlemen appointed to command a company of RIFLE MEN, to be raiſed in one of our frontier counties, had ſo many applications from the people in his neighbourhood, to be enrolled for the ſervice, that a greater number preſented than his inſtructions permitted him to engage, and being unwilling to give offence to any, thought of the following expedient, viz. He, with a piece of a chalk, drew on a board the figure of a noſe of the common ſize, which he placed at the diſtance of one hundred and fifty yards, declaring that thoſe who ſhould come neareſt the mark ſhould be enliſted, when ſixty odd hit the object.—*General Gage, take care of your noſe.*"

A Liſt of Letters in the Poſt-Office is prepared for Publication, but omitted this Day for Want of Room.

Some other Matters are alſo omitted for Want of Time & Room.

A Copy of General LEE's Letter, (3) declining the Interview propoſed by General BURGOYNE. (4)

Cambridge, Head-Quarters, July 11.

GENERAL LEE's Compliments to General BURGOYNE. (4) (a) Would be extremely happy in the Interview he ſo kindly propoſed. But as he perceives that General BURGOYNE, (4) has already made up his Mind on this great Subject; (a) and as it is impoſſible that he [Gen. LEE] ſhould ever alter his Opinion, he is apprehenſive that the Interview (a) might create thoſe Jealouſies and Suſpicions, ſo natural to a People ſtruggling in the deareſt of all Cauſes, that of their Liberty, Property, Wives, Children, and their future Generation. He muſt therefore, defer the Happineſs of embracing a Man (a) whom he moſt ſincerely loves until the Subverſion of the preſent tyrannical Miniſtry and Syſtem, which he is perſuaded muſt be in a few Months, as he knows Great-Britain cannot ſtand the Conteſt. He begs General BURGOYNE (4) will ſend the (3) Letters which his Aid de Camp has for him. If Gardiner is his Aid de Camp, he deſires his Love to him. (a) see Burgoyne's Letter, 776.

IPSWICH, July 18, 1775.

Laſt Sabbath Morning departed this Life, Mrs. JOANNA STORY, Conſort of William Story, Eſq; Ætat. 58.

She was enriched with many natural and gracious Endowments; which, being cultivated and improved, raiſed her to a conſiderable Eminence in the Chriſtian Life. From her early Days, ſhe was a cloſe Walker with God, and an humble Follower of the meek, benevolent and condeſcending Jeſus.

As, immediately upon her entring the conjugal State, ſhe had the Care of Children devolved upon her, ſo her Conduct towards them was with maternal Tenderneſs and Affection; and when increaſed by thoſe of her own, ſhe exerciſed ſuch a ſteady and impartial Hand, as rendered her juſtly eſteemed and admired by all.—Her natural Temper was truly public and generous, and diſcovered itſelf in the ſeveral Conditions, in which Providence placed her.

Through the uneven Traces of Life ſhe exemplified the Grace of Patience, and preſerved a Calm and Harmony within.

A general Relaxation of Nature and Languor of Spirits finally put an End to her valuable Life, and diſmiſſed her Soul for more noble Services and Enjoyments in the unclouded Regions of eternal Day.

Amory & Greenleaf

ADVERTISE all who are indebted to ſaid Company, that ENOCH GREENLEAF reſides at Hollis, in the County of Hillſborough and Province of New-Hampſhire; to whom they are deſired to apply, and pay their reſpective Balances.

N. B. Said Greenleaf has for Sale, New-England and Weſt-India Rum, Sugar, Molaſſes, Rice, with ſundry other Weſt India Goods, alſo a ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, and Braziery Ware.

Hollis, July 20, 1775.

ELLIS GRAY,

ACQUAINTS all who have any Concerns with him, either on his own Account, or as an Executor to the Eſtate of THOMAS GRAY, Eſq; late of Boſton, deceaſed, that he reſides at Newbury.

LOST about Noon laſt Saturday, between Cambridge and Salem, 2 Silver Spoons, as good as new marked with a Bird; the Maker's Name either HURD, or N. HURD. Whoever ſhall bring them to the Printers ſhall be well rewarded.

DESERTED from Charleſtown Camp, of Col. Doolittle's Regiment, and Capt. Joel Fletcher's Company, one David Doherty, an Old Countryman, ſpeaks very broken, about 25 Years of Age; had on when he went away, a green Jacket without Sleeves, a white Shirt, dirty leather Breeches, light blue Stockings, and an old Pair of Shoes, 5 Feet 7 Inches high. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Fellow, and confine him in any of the American Goals, or return him to his Regiment, ſhall have all neceſſary Charges paid by me.

JOEL FLETCHER, Capt.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold, by

Richard & Elias-Haſket Derby,

OF SALEM,

A Parcel of Granada Rum, Sugar, Cocoa, and Cotton, cheap for Caſh.

RUN away from me the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named Dolphin, about five Feet high; had on when he went away a black Jacket, a pair of dirty leather Breeches, blue Stockings, and Shoes without Buckles. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negro ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have five Dollars Reward.

ISAAC BRADISH.

TAKEN out of Thomas Ruſſell, Eſqr's Store at Charleſtown, the Week before the Engagement in ſaid Town, a Bed, Bolſter and Pillows, a Rug, Quilt, Blankets and Sheets, with ſundry other Things, ſuppoſed to be taken away by Miſtake. The Perſon who has them in Poſſeſſion, is deſired to leave Word at the Printing-Office in Cambridge where they may be had.

NATHAN BLODGET,

At his Shop nearly oppoſite the Meeting-Houſe, two Doors above the main Guard, Cambridge,

Has yet remaining a ſmall Aſſortment of English & Weſt India Goods.

Nathan Frazier

HEREBY informs thoſe who have Connections with him, that he has, for the preſent, taken Reſidence at *Haverhill*, where thoſe who have Buſineſs to tranſact with him may find him,

y see index under Army British & see index under Men of war (1) see index under Congress Continental × Decency (2) see pa. 729 &c & see index under the army of the united colonies — see index under Lee. (4) see index under [illegible] (3) see index under Letters.

v see Character of the House, &c. in Crisis, pa. & their proceedings in the Crisis, pa. 740, &c. —— see the main Pillars of the Constitution, magna Charta, pa. 792-1050, petition of right, pa. 816: Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2.

[illegible] Grievances, pa. [illegible] see [illegible] Continental, &c

of Gree. 1089.

ATERTOWN, July 24, 1775. WEDNESDAY laſt the General Aſſembly of this Colony convened at the Meeting Houſe in this Town, when they unanimouſly made choice of the honorable *JAMES WARREN*, Eſq; for their Speaker, and r. *Samuel Freeman* for their Clerk.—The following is a LIST of the Names of the Gentlemen returned to repreſent the ſeveral owns and Diſtricts in this Colony, *viz.* ‡

For the County of Suffolk.

BOSTON Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Eſq;
Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq
Dr. Benjamin Church
Mr. John Pitts
Roxbury, col Aaron Davis
Dorcheſter, cap Eb. Withington
Milton, capt Daniel Voſe
Braintree, col Joſeph Palmer
Weymouth, col Solomon Lovell
Hingham, Benja. Lincoln, Eſq;
Cohaſſet
Dedham, mr Abner Ellis
Medfield, mr Daniel Perry
Wrentham, mr Jabez Fiſher
Brookline, capt Benja. White
Needham, col Wm. Mackintoſh
Stoughton, and } mr Thomas
Stoughtonham, } (Crane
Medway, capt Jona. Adams
Bellingham, mr Steph. Metcalf
Hull,
Walpole, mr Benja. Kingſbury
Chelſea, Deacon John Sale.

For the County of Eſſex.

Salem, mr Daniel Hopkins, and
mr Elias Haſket Derby
Danvers, Dr. Samuel Holten
Ipſwich, col Michael Farley and
Dummer Jewett, Eſq;
Newbury, Joſeph Gerriſh, Eſq;
Newbury Port, capt Jonathan
Greenleaf, & Maj. Ste. Croſs
Marblehead, Azor Orne, and
Elbrige Gerry, Eſqrs
Lynn, mr Edward Johnſon
Andover, mr Sam. Phillips, jun.
Beverly, capt. Joſ. Batchelor, ju.
Rowley, mr Nathaniel Mighill
Saliſbury, major Nath. Currier
Haverhill, mr Jona. Webſter, ju.
Glouceſter, capt Joſ. Foſter
Topsfield, mr John Gould
Almſbury, capt Caleb Pilſbury
Bradford, capt Dan. Thurſton
Wenham, capt Benja. Fairfield
Mancheſter,
Methuen, mr James Ingells
Boxford, Aaron Wood, Eſq;
Middleton,

For the County of Middleſex.

Cambridge, mr Ab. Wattſon, ju.
and mr Samuel Thatcher
Charleſtown, mr. Rich Devens,
and David Cheever, Eſq;
Watertown, capt Jona. Brown
Woburn, Joſiah Johnſon, eſq;
Concord, col James Barrett
Newton, Abraham Fuller, eſq;
Reading, mr John Temple
Marlborough, mr Peter Bent
Billerica, William Stickney, eſq
Framingham, capt Joſiah Stone
Lexington, mr Jonas Stone
Chelmsford, col Sime. Spaulding
Sherburne, mr Daniel Whitney
Sudbury, Dea. Tho. Plympton
Malden, mr Ezra Sergeant
Weſton, col Braddyll Smith
Medford, mr Benjamin Hall
Littleton, mr Abel Jewett
Hopkinton,
Weſford, Dr. Aſaph Fletcher
Waltham, Jonas Dix, eſq;
Stow, Henry Gardner, eſq;
Groton, colonel James Preſcot
Shirley,
Pepperrell, capt. Ed. Bancroft
Townſend, mr Iſrael Hobart
Aſhby,
Stoneham, Joſeph Bryant, jun.
Wilmington, capt Tim. Walker
Natick
Dracut, Deacon Amos Bradley
Bedford,
Holliſton, col Abner Perry
Tewkſbury, mr Ezra Kindall
Acton, mr Joſiah Hayward
Dunſtable, James Tyng, eſq;
Lincoln, major Eleazer Brooks

For the County of Hampſhire.

Springfield, Meſſrs. John Hale
and William Pynchon, jun.
Weſt Springfield, major Benj Ely
Willbraham, major John Bliſs
Northampton, Joſ. Hawley, eſq;
Southampton,
Hadley,
South Hadley mr Noah Goodman
Amherſt, mr Moſes Dickenſon
Granby,
Hatfield, Meſſrs John Haſtings
and Elihu White
Whately,
Williamsburg,
Weſtfield, Eldad Taylor, eſq; and
capt David Moſely
Deerfield,
Greenfield,
Shelburne,
Conway,
Sunderland, mr Dan. Montagu
Montagu, Dr. Moſes Gunn
Northfield, mr. Phine. Wright
Brimfield mr Abner Morgan
South Brimfield, ca. A. Needham
Monſon, Deacon Abijah Newell
Pelham,
Greenwich, mr Joſeph Hendrick
Blanford,
Leverett,
Palmer,
Granville,
New Salem,
Belcherſtown, col Samuel How
Colrain, Dea. Joſhua Caldwell
Ware,
Warwick,
Bernardſton,
Murrayfield, Lt. Eno. Sheppard
Charlemont,
Aſhfield, mr Elijah Cranſon
Worthington, Dea. Na. Leonard
Shuteſbury, capt Joſeph Leck
Cheſterfield, mr Benjamin Mills
Ludlow Diſtrict,
Southwick,
Suffield,
Enfield,
Somers.

For the County of Plymouth.

Plymouth, Hon. JAS. WARREN,
(Eſq; *Speaker*
Scituate, Nathan Cuſhing, eſq;
Duxbury, mr Geo. Partridge
Marſhfield, Dea. Nehe. Thomas
Bridgwater, col Edw. Mitchell
Middleboro', capt Joſhua White
Rocheſter, major Eben. White
Plymton, mr Seth Cuſhing
Pembroke, mr John Turner
Kingſton, Hon Wm. Sever, eſq;
Abington, capt Woodb. Brown
Hanover, col Joſeph Cuſhing
Haliſax,
Wareham.

For the County of Barnſtable.

Barnſtable, Daniel Davis, and
(Joſeph Otis, eſq'rs;
Sandwich, col Nathl. Freeman
(and mr Joſeph Nye, jun.
Yarmouth, major Enoch Hallet
Eaſtham, mr Amos Knowles, ju.
Welfleet, col Eliſha Cobb
Chatham, col Joſeph Doane
Harwich, mr Joſh. Nye
Falmouth mr Moſes Swift
Truro, mr Samuel Harding

For the County of Briſtol.

Taunton, Hon. Robert Treat
(Payne, eſq; col Geo. Williams
Rehoboth, mr Eph. Starkweather
(and capt Thos. Carpenter
Swanzey with Shawamet,
Dartmouth, Walter Spooner,
(and Benja. Aikin, eſq'rs;
Norton and } mr Nathan
Mansfield, } (Hodges
Attleborough, capt John Stearns
Dighton, Dr. Wm. Baylies, and
(Deacon George Codding
Freetown, Meſſrs Thos. Durfee
(and Joſhua Hathway
Raynham, mr Benjamin King
Eaſton, mr Benja. Pettingale
Berkley, mr Sam. Tobey, jun.

For the County of York.

York, mr. Daniel Bragdon.
Kittery, Edward Cutt, eſq;
Wells, col Ebenezer Sayer
Berwick, major Icha. Goodwin
Arundel, mr John Hovey
Biddeford, James Sullivan, eſq;
Pepperrellborough,
Lebanon,
Sanford,
Buxton,
Narraganſett, *No.* 1.

For the County of Dukes County.

Edgartown, col Beriah Norton
Chilmark, mr James Allen, jun.
Tiſbury, capt Nathan Smith

For the County of Nanteket.

Sherburne.

For the County of Worceſter.

Worceſter, mr David Bancroft
Lancaſter, capt Hezekiah Gates
(and mr Ebenezer Allen
Mendon, mr Edward Rawſon
Brookfield, Hon. Jed. Foſter, eſq.
Oxford, capt William Watſon
Charlton, major Iſaiah Blood
Sutton, Meſſrs. Ed. Putnam,
(and Amos Singletary
Leiceſter, mr Hezekiah Ward
Spencer, mr Oliver Watſon
Paxton, mr Phinehas Moore
Rutland, mr John Feſſenden
Oakham, mr Thomas White
Hubbardſton, mr Wm. Muzzy
New Braintree, maj Jam. Wood
Southborough, capt Ti. Brigham
Weſtborough, capt Hez Maynard
Northboro', capt Levi Bridgham
Shrewſbury, Dea. Jonas Stone
Lunenburgh, Dr. *John* Taylor
Fitchburgh.
Uxbridge Mr. Abner Rawſon
Harvard, mr *Joſeph* Wheeler
Dudley, major Wm. Learned
Rutland Diſtrict, *John* Chad-
(well, eſq;
Bolton, capt Nathaniel Williſon
Upton
Sturbridge, capt. Timo. Parker
Leominſter,
Hardwick, mr. Stephen Rice
Weſtern, col Simeon Dwight
Holden, mr *John* Child
Douglaſs, major Caleb Hill
Grafton, Dea. *Joſeph* Batchelor
Peterſham, col *Jona.* Grout
Royalſton,
Weſtminſter, Dea. Nath. Wood
Athol, capt *John* Haven
Templeton, mr *Jona.* Baldwin
Princeton, mr Moſes Gill
Aſhburnham
Winchendon,
Woodſtock.

For the County of Cumberland.

Falmouth, mr Sam. Freeman
North Yarmouth, capt W. Cutter
Scarborough, mr *Joſhua* Fabyan
Gorham, capt Bryant Morton
Brunſwick, col Sam. Thompſon
Harpſwell,
Windham,
Cape-Elizabeth
New Glouceſter,
Pierſontown,
New Boſton.

For the County of Lincoln.

Pownalborough, Thos. Rice, eſq
Georgetown, mr Dummer Sewall
Woolwich,
Newcaſtle mr Ben. Woodbridge
Topſham, mr *James* Fulton
Booth Bay,
Briſtol, col William *Jones*
Bowdoinham,
Medumcook,
Hallowell, capt Wm. Howard
Broad-Bay,
Vaſſalborough,
St. Georges,
Winthrop,
Winſlow,
Gardinerſton,
Edgecomb, mr Moſes Davis

For the County of Berkſhire.

Sheffield,
Great Barrington,
Alford,
Stockbridge, Dea. Elna. Curtis
Weſt-Stockbridge,
Pittsfield, capt Charles Good-
rich, & capt Iſrael Dickinſon
New-Marlborough,
Egremont,
Richmond, capt David Roſſiter
Lenox,
Tyringham,
Tyringham Equivalent,
Laneſborough, maj. *Jona.* Smith
Sandisfield,
Williamſtown, mr Sam. Kellogg
Becket,
Gageborough, capt Wm. Clark
Partridgefield,
Eaſt Hooſuck
Jericho,
Plantation No. 5.
Plantation No 6.
Plantation-Hartwood.

On Friday laſt the following Gentlemen were elected COUNSELLORS for the Current Year, *viz.*

For the Colony of Maſſachuſets Bay.

Hon. *James Bowdoin, Eſq;*
James Pitts, Eſq;
Benjamin Greenleaf, Eſq;
Caleb Cuſhing, Eſq;
John Hancock, Eſq;
John Winthrop, Eſq;
Joſeph Gerriſh, Eſq;
John Adams, Eſq;
Jedediah Foſter, Eſq;
James Preſcot, Eſq;
Michael Farley, Eſq;
Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq;
Samuel Adams, Eſq;
Joſeph Palmer, Eſq;
Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq;
Jabez Fiſher, Eſq;
Azor Orne, Eſq;
Eldad Taylor, Eſq;

For the Colony of Plymouth.

Hon. *James Otis, Eſq;*
William Sever, Eſq;
Walter Spooner, Eſq;
Robert Treat Payne, Eſq;

For the Province of Maine.

Hon. *Benja. Chadbourne, Eſq;*
Enoch Freeman, Eſq;
Charles Chauncy, Eſq;

For Sagadahock.

Hon. *John Taylor, Eſq;*

At Large.

Hon. *Moſes Gill, Eſq;*
Samuel Holten, Eſq;

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Friend in this Town, dated July 6th.

"A few minutes paſt, a curious Phænomenon appeared at the door of the congreſs—a German Huſſar, a veteran in the wars in Germany, in his uniform, and on horſeback—a forlorn cap upon his head, with a ſtreamer waveing from it half down to his waiſtband, with a death's-head painted in front, a beautiful huſſar cloak ornamented with lace and fringe and cord of gold, a ſcarlet waiſtcoat under it; with ſhining yellow mettle buttons—a light gun ſtrung over his ſhoulders—a turnpike ſabre, much ſuperior to an highland broad ſword, very large and excellently fortified by his ſide—Holſters and Piſtols upon his horſe—in ſhort, the moſt warlike and formidable figure I ever ſaw—He ſays he has fifty ſuch men ready to enliſt under him immediately, who have been all uſed to the ſervice as huſſars in Germany, and deſirous to ride to Boſton immediately in order to ſee Burgoyne's light horſe. ‡

Loſt at Watertown on Wedneſday the 19th Inſtant, ſeveral Pieces of Gold, wrapped in a piece of blue Paper—If the Perſon who found the ſame will return them to the Printer, he ſhall have half a Guinea for his Trouble and Kindneſs.

LOST, a Provincial Note, dated July 10, (No. 1150) payable to *Gillam Tailer* for the Sum of £. 12 10ſ.---As it will be no advantage to any Perſon but the right owner, whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, ſhall have one Dollar Reward for their Trouble.

STRAYED or Stolen from Mr. Read's Paſture, near Col. Whitcomb's Encampment, laſt Saturday, a brown Horſe, about fourteen Hands high, ſeven Years old, the Hair ſhed off his Back, full bodied, trots and paces. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and convey him to Rowand Bogel in Sudbury, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward.

To be SOLD,

A Likely, well built HORSE, about 14 Hands high, 6 Years old, has a good Trot, and will go in a Chaiſe. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Horſe, may enquire of SAMUEL FAIRFIELD, at the New-Mills, Danvers.

STRAYED or ſtolen, June 26, from Benjamin Convers, of Woborn, a light bay MARE, 14 Hands high, a Blaze in her Face, her near fore Foot white, a Feather upon her Neck, and a Cork upon her off hind Foot, trot all, ſix Years old, dark Mane and Tail.- Any Perſon who takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to Benj. Convers, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward.

TAKEN up by Thomas Eaton, of Dedham, a lightiſh brown MARE, about 14 Hands high, has a Star in her Forehead. The Owner may have her again, paying the neceſſary Charges.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Proſpect-Hill, on Friday the 14th Inſtant, a dark gray Horſe, about 14 Hands high, with a black Mane and Tail, ſomething wall-eyed, and paces. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and convey him, or ſend Word, to Capt. Samuel Jenckes of Medford, ſhall have Four Dollars for their Trouble from the Subſcriber.

July 18, 1775. WILLIAM HAYNES

Brookfield, July 13, 1775.

RAN away from their Maſters, this Day, three Men Servants: The one named Peter, who is a thick-ſet Fellow, very black, and much bow-legged, 22 Years of Age, a good Fiddler, talks plain Engliſh.----Another named Abner, who ſtiles himſelf Abner Hybra, a Molatto, of a middle Size, about 5 Feet and half high, well built, walks clumſy, and turns his Toes out, talks good Engliſh (with Deliberation) has a ſmall Blemiſh in one of his Eyes; had with him a good blue Coat of fine Drab Cloth, trimmed with plain hard metal Buttons, a nankeen Jacket, and another ſummer Jacket ſtriped with Red, one Pair of new cotton Stockings, and two Pair of woolen ditto, two Pair of Shoes, two fine Shirts; he is about thirty-ſix Years of Age.----The other named Cuff, a Negro Servant (a Fiddler) about 25 Years old, talks good Engliſh.------Whoever ſhall apprehend ſaid Servants, and return them to the Subſcribers at Brookfield, ſhall receive as a Reward for their Trouble and Expence the Sum of FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or Five Dollars for either or each of them ſo returned.

PHINEAS UPHAM,
FRANCIS FOXCROFT,
JABEZ UPHAM.

‡ This was the first House of Representatives, & Council, after the War began; and was recommended by the Continental Congress to form an Assembly &c. See index, under Army [illegible]